Bern Chrisman Shot by a Jealous Rival at Richmond-Athletes at

Wabash College. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., April 21 .- A mob of glass workers to-day wanted to lynch man Harry Painter, who killed Arthur chneider last night and seriously wounded Noel Cherott. Both men were glass workers and took part in a general fight in the suburbs of Alexandria last night. Policeman Painter went in the crowd and atman Painter went in the crowd and attempted to arrest the ring leaders, when the mob set on him with great fury. His mace was taken from him and he claims he might have been killed han he not drawn his revolver. He fired into the crowd with fatal effect, the first shot killing Schneider. Cherott was badly wounded, and during the excitement Painter escaped. He returned to town and gave himself up, saying he had fired in seli-defense. The mob followed and threatened to take him out and lynch him. The excitement became so great to-day that Painter was taken to Anderson for safe keeping. He will have a preliminary hearing to-morrow.

## WABASH COLLEGE NEWS.

Faculty Playing Tennis-Chapter of a New Greek Fraternity. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 21 .-Work is once more under good headway in Wabash College. The old students are about all here and the new ones are considerably more numerous than usual. The chief interest aside from studies undoubtedly centers in athletics. The few days of fine weather during the past week caused the tennis courts to be put in condition for play, besides giving the baseball men an

play, besides giving the baseball men an excellent opportunity to practice. The faculty will play tennis this year as usual. All the fraternities, with one exception, have courts, and there is another, partly "barb" and partly Greek, for which no name has yet been adopted. It is suggested as probable that the name to be chosen will be the Greek word meaning "anything whatever," the fraternity men being recognized in the derivation, and the nonfraternity men in the general signification of the term.

Another Greek society has been born in the college. It is a chapter of the general organization known as the Kappa Sigma and was instituted by Champaign men. The initiates are, so far as known, Randolph, "96; Rauch and McBroom, "97, and Knouff, McClure, Strauss, Eckley and Loranz, "98, It appears from this roll of members that the chapter is to start out with every indication of success. The men are all good, solid fellows, and most of them, particularly Randolph, Rauch and McBroom, are prominently identified with the church. There is no senior in the fraternity, but the other college classes are well represented, and anyway seniors nowadays are principal. other college classes are well represented, and anyway seniors nowadays are princi-pally valuable to a fraternity as prospective

## INDIANA DEATHS.

Sudden Demise of the Bride of H. H. Porter, of Lafayette. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 21 .- On Wednesday, at Rapid City, S. D., occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Cook, daughter of the late Judge Cook, of Marion, Ia., and H. H. Porter, secretary of the Lafayette Y. M. C. A. Mr. and Mrs. Porter came to

this city Friday evening and Mrs. Porter died suddenly this morning, at 7 o'clock, of heart disease, aged twenty-five.

Mrs. John Sattler, wife of a prominent German citizen, died of paralysis this afternoon. She was sixty-two years old.

Landlord Charles Swanson, pioprietor of a hotel at Stockwell, died to-day. He was kicked by a horse Friday, which was the cause of death.

Other Deaths in the State. MIDDLETOWN, Ind., April 21.—Rev. J. P. Dykes, one of the oldest ministers of Henry county, died at his home in this piace at 2 o'clock Friday, after a protracted illness of diabetes. He was nearly seventy years old and had spent many years of his life in the ministry, being a member of the Christian (Newlight) Church. He probably officiated at more wedding than any other one man in Henry county. He served one term as treasurer county. He served one term as treasurer of this county. Funeral services were conducted from the Christian Chapel this afternoon by Rev. Samuel, of North Manchester. The remains were interred by the Masonic order, of which the deceased was

WINCHESTER, Ind., April 21.—Charies Summers died at his home near this city this morning, aged nearly eighty-nine. Mr. Summers was a native of Virginia. He settled southeast of here on a farm besettled southeast of here on a farm beeen sixty and seventy years ago. All e old settlers who entered land about m in that long ago are dead or gone. RICHMOND, Ind., April 21.-James Carpenter, of Dayton, O., formerly of this county, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Dayton. He was the father of Mrs. Mort Cullaton, jr., of this city. GREEENSBURG, Ind., April 21.-Mrs. Dills, wife of Judson Dills, a merchant, died suddenly this afternoon of pneumonia. She was not considered dangerously ill until a few moments before she died.

BALL PLAYER CHRISMAN SHOT. The Affair the Result of a Quarrel About a Woman. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 21.-Bern Chrisman is lying in the hospital here, dangerously wounded, Dettch Leonard having shot him twice. The latter fired five times, but only two shots took effect. Leonard is now only two shots took effect. Leonard is now in jail, charged with assault with intent to kill. It is possible that Chrisman may recover. Both young men are well known and two years ago Chrisman was a member of the Chicago baseball league team, and has been with other noted teams. The shooting was caused by a woman, Leonard being jealous.

Bents the Old Gushers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MIDDLETOWN, Ind., April 21,-One of the biggest gas wells in the Indiana gas belt was opened on the farm of W. R. Fleming a mile south of this place to-day. The well ontclasses the old-time "gushers," being estimated to have a dally output of ten to twelve million feet of gas. The roaring of the well can be plainly heard in town. The Irondale Steel and Iron Company, which has a tin-plate plant here, employing 400 men has recently account accounts. men, has recently opened several good wells and altogether Middletown has a brilliant outlook for the summer. This excellent well is highly encouraging as it puts to rest any existing doubt that Middletown is not in the very heart of the gas belt. The town is booming.

Been on Trial Eighty-Two Days. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 21.-Another week of the Morrison will case has gone, and still the introduction of evidence is unfinished. Dr. A. B. Richardson, medical superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Columbus, O., is still on the stand, and his cross-examination will not be finished until to-morrow. The defense will then introduce an expert from Chicago. The case now has consumed just eighty-two days of actual trial, and when it is finished Wayne county's expense owing to the proceedings will be in the neighborhood of \$3,600.

Will Remove to Indianapolis. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 21 .- Joseph F. Gent, of the Cerealine Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, spent Saturday and day in this city, where he formerly resided and manufactured cerealine. From the company's large plant here he ordered all the machinery packed and shipped to Indianapolis. This work will be begun on Monday, the cars being ready on the side tracks for the purpose. The plant, including a \$30,000 elevator, was placed on the market here at \$25,000. This is no new calamity for this city, as the plant has been idle for some time.

Jonesboro to Have a Paved Street. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GAS CITY, Ind., April 21 .- At a meeting of the Town Council of Jonesboro Friday aight a resolution was passed to pave Main street from Bridge street to Thirteenth, a distance of 6,500 feet. The pavement is to be of brick curbed with stone and the width to be fifty feet. The street is eighty-two and a half feet wide.

Decapitated by a "Mogut." ELKHART, Ind., April 21.—Louis H.
Ley, a prominent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern official at this point, was instantly killed here this morning by being run over by a "mogul" engine in the round-house. He was partly under the engine looking for a defect in the machinery when somebody started the engine and it ran across his shoulders, severing his head from his body. He was a prominent Knight Templar, was sixty years old and leaves a wife and daughter in good circumstances.

500,000 Pike and Perch for Wayne. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., April 21.-William S. Iliff, of this city, secretary of the Indiana. Fish and Game Association, has received word from the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries at Washington that 500,000 pike and perch have been assigned to Wayne county, and will be delivered within sixty days. Arrangements have been made by which two thousand small-mouthed black bass will be bought at Warren, Ind., and placed in the streams of the county at the same place.

Fifty-Four People "Dipped." Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., April 21.-This evening at Redbridge, this county, occurred the baptism of a larger number of converts than ever at one time received the rites in this county. Hundreds from the sur-rounding country assembled to witness the baptism. Fifty-four persons were taken down into the Mississinewa and immersed by Rev. White, of the Wesleyan Church. Nearly all the candidates were women, and the minister was engaged considerably over an hour

Democrats Indorse Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MIDDLETOWN, Ind., April 21,-At a primary election Friday the Republicans nominated the following town ticket: Marshal, C. H. Burr; clerk, J. W. Farrell; treasurer, H. B. Cassell; trustees, Thomas Hutchins and I. N. Marshall. The Demo-crats on Saturday indorsed the Republican nominees for marshal and clerk and nominated W. N. Showalter for treasurer; J. H. Carpenter and D. J. Miller for trustees,

May Develop Hydrophobia.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., April 21.-Harrison Collins, of Point Isabel, in this county, was bitten a few days ago by a dog. He was immediately sent to the Pasteur Institute at Chicago, and word came yesterday that the symptoms indicate a case of hydrophobia. The report gives nothing on which to base predictions as to recovery.

## IS NOT YET RATIFIED

DENIAL THAT JAPAN HAS ACCEPTED THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

European Powers Feel that the New Power in the Orient Will Disregard Their Advice.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.-The government has issued a statement denying that it has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with China, and declaring that the commercial advantages secured by Japan under the terms of the treaty will also be enjoyed by the other powers under the "most favored nation" treaties.

A dispatch to the London Times from Berlin says that the North German Gazette (semi-official) publishes an article of similar import to that contained in the Cologne Gasette Saturday afternoon. The Cologne Gazette on Saturday said that in view of the pressure being exercised by the war party in Japan, Germany, at the beginning of March, enjoined the Japanese government to be moderate in the terms demanded for peace. urging that the cession of territory on the mainland of China would be especially calculated to induce the intervention of the powers. When it was shown by the published terms of peace that Japan was not disposed to follow Germany's advice steps were immediately taken to establish an accord with the powers, and a complete agreement had been reached with Russia and France. The three powers, Germany, Russia and France will now take steps to protect their interests in western Asia. The question of territorial changes will be first kept in view, against Japan's desire to bind herself like a solid girdle around China, in order to be able to shut off China entirely from Europe. In case of need the three powers

In case of need the three powers mentioned intend to avert in good time any injury to their interests. It was added, however, that Germany would be glad to see Japan enjoy the fruits of her military prowess on condition that it does not injure

A dispatch to the Times from Kobe says on April 13 and 14 fifty-eight transports left Ujinana for Talienwan, with thirtythousand Japanese troops. It is believed that these troops are destined to make a descent upon Taku and Shan-Hai-Kwan directly the time of the armistice shall have

Chitral Fort Relieved.

SIMLA, April 21 .- Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Low, commanding the Chitral relief force, telegraphed this morning that Major Deane learned last night that the Chitral fort had been relieved. The news reached Major Deane through a reliable source, and it is expected that confirmation will be received to-morrow. It is not known yet whether it was Colonel Kelly's or General Low's advance column that effected the relief. Sher Afzul, who at one time was de facto ruler of Chitral, and whose recent capture of the capital led to the dispatch of the British expedition, is said to have absconded. British camp near Barwa says it is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan has granted asylum to Umra Kahn, the invader of Chitral, and has given him two villages

Waller in Jail at Marseilles. MARSEILLES, April 21.-John L. Waller, formerly American consul at Tamatave, who was brought to this port on the steamer Djemmah, after having been tried by a French court-martial and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on the charge of having been a spy in the interest of the Hovas, was taken from the steamer by the police and lodged in jail, after having been registered as a prisoner.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says it is probable that ex-Consul Waller will be confined in Corsica or on the Safety islands.

We Are Short on Art. LONDON, April 21 .- The Times, to-morrow, will publish the first of a series of articles describing the art collections of America. The writer remarks that these collections usually suffer through being placed in the hands of trustees lacking the necessary artistic knowledge. America, it is added, has not yet produced a man like Burton, of the National Gallery; or Bode, of Berlin, who, by force of his attainments

is able to convince his city that he ought to have control of its art galleries. Fire in Paris School of Arts. PARIS, April 21 .- A fire in the School of Arts and Industries at Chalons-sur-Marne has destroyed the models and ma-chines that had been, or were being, pre-pared for the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1900. The loss exceeds one million francs.

LONDON, April 22.-A dispatch to the Standard from Paris says that five thousand employes of the omnibus companies will strike to-day.

Served Him Right.

Washington Post. Washington Post.

I suppose, of course, you've heard the conundrum that the young people are asking each other. It is this: "What is the difference between the north pole and the south pole?" and the answer is, "All the difference in the world." A young architect here in town went to spend the evening with the Sweet Girl not long ago. He was loaded with conundrums, and as soon as the Sweet Girl came in he asked her this one. She fluffed her sleeves out a bit and gave it up.

one. She huned her save it up.

"Why," said he, "there's all the difference in the world between them."

"Oh," returned the Sweet Girl, "is there"
Why, I thought the climate was the same at both places."

Still, when you think of it, people who will ask conundrums deserve even worse Still, when you will ask conundry things than that.

He Felt Better.

Harper's Weekly. Mother—Don't you feel able to sit up to-day? Boy—No, mamma, I am too weak. Mamma—Well, let me see. I guess you will be able to go to school Monday. To-morrow is Saturday, and—" Boy (jumping out of bed;—"Saturday. I thought it was Friday."

able Sage of Grammercy Park.

Boston Advertiser. One of the most interesting chapters in

is that in which the biographer describes some of the trials and temptations of a bachelor millionaire who is running for the presidency, and gives some hitherto unpublished letters which were received by Mr. Tilden during the progress of the famous campaign of 1876. One of the cries which his opponents raised against him after his nomination was summed up in the phrase "Old Tilden's barrel," and exaggerated statements were published concerning the amount of his wealth, and the use he would be likely to make of it during the campaign to promote his election. Such gratuitous advertising as the opposition press gave him brought him offers of assistance in the distribution of his money from every part of the land, and some foreigners showed themselves not averse to taking a hand in

Only men of reputed large wealth who have been candidates for high office can have any adequate idea of the number and variety of the communications Mr. Tilden received. Says Mr. Bigelow: "Churches wanted their debts paid; parents wanted children adopted, or educated, or started in ousiness; debtors wanted their farms cleared of mortgages; unsuccessful speculators wished help to try their luck again; inventors appealed to him to buy an interest in their patents; mothers invited him to marry their daughters; gentle maidens of marriageable age asked for his photograph in exchange for their own, and the honor of a correspondence with him; cranks wish him to let them cure him; promoters wanted, some of them, to have him join them in great mining enterprises, others in draining swamps, and others in cornering the timber of the country."

The letters which are given are, in one sense, amusing, but in another they suggest

sense, amusing, but in another they suggest that the old dogma of the total depravity of human nature has something more than a fanciful foundation. An Indiana oitizen

"If you will send me some money I'll help you along with a grate many more votes as there is a great maney around here that will sell the votes fore anything then if you send; Express to Brownsville, Union Co., Ind." Another Hoosier had become anxious. "I think your election is very dootful in the Western States i have travelled threw indiana illinois masura iway cansas peter cooper and hayes and your name is scarcely mention and you haf to do something soon or you air beet i can sell twenty eighty hon-dred votes for eight hundred dollars if you are willen to hep yourself i will help you."
"A friend and brother" of the citizen of
African descent wrote: "Mr. Tilden; Sir; I you to send me as much as \$5 to wish you to send me as much as \$5 to Buye Whiskey to get all the colored votes I can for you." A Kentucky ciergyman, whose letter shows that his early education in orthography, punctuation and grammar had been somewhat neglected, wrote:

"As i antisipate a short tower through the mountains of Ky, and should like to more than i have, i will therefore ask you to send it to me, forthwith By Adams express and if i dont make a show of the same i will double the same five times, you shall hear from me Soon after the elec

SOME OTHER LETTERS. There was one New Englander who was evidently not at all proud. "As you are a man that goes in the best and highest of society you must have a great many old clothes that is good but out of fashion and you cant ware them in High Society. i wish you would send them to me as i have a hard time to get along and winter is adrawing neare. All the way i can pay you is at the November election, that is the ticket i have voted the last 20 years." It is not stated whether this Democrat went to the polls in a suit of Mr. Tilden's old A New Yorker wrote: "I thought I would rite to you and let you know how we are situated. On this campain we have used

up all our money in working for you we have mad promises that we cant fool-fill on this campaign and hope that you will oblige us by sending us some money. We want to use some for musick band and we have also promised six cags of bear after the closing of the pols. Allso other items that we want paid this time We have never asked anything you before and am sorry to ask you know but the wa we are fixed we cant help it." There was a New Jersey patriot, poor, but is he believed, honest, who believed in as he believed, honest, who believed in fighting fire with fire. He wrote that he knew "of over one hundred persons in Trenton who will vote for Hays because their will get 1 dollar apiece for doing so. There never was a time when so little money could get so many votes. I am a poor man, yet, I trust I am honest, yet, cannot see ware it is wrong to give a man a dolar to vote for the one he wishes to get in when if he does not do so, the other party will give him the money and get One devoted but somewhat discourage wrote:

nember of a Tilden and Hendricks Club vrote: "I have been out every night and am out of work and cannot get any. My shoes are all worn out carrying the ilden banner and I can not carry it any onger unicss you send me a new pair." Then there was a patriotic Pennsylvan ian who was "anxious to free our govern-ment from a mass of corruption" who was foreman of a factory of thirty-seven me of which eleven are Republicans" wrote:
"I am prepared to buy their votes at \$3
each. If you can remit the required amount
my influence is at your command and the There was a fire insurance agent of sport-ing proclivities who had a different re-

"Tilden: Will you please give me your opinion as to your prospect of your elec-tion? This State being pretty well supplied with Rads and some of them anxious to

bet on Hayes. I want to make some pau-pers among them if there is a strong prob-ability of your election. I need some of in my biz, and can get it, pro vided I will put up. FROM THE LADIES.

A Virginia lady, one of the "F. F.s."

"Honored sir: In these times of unusual exigency unusual expediency suggests itself, and the train runs not with the extremity. Your own high and unquestionable position is such as to bear the light of the midday sun, but the same elevation weakens sometimes your best purposes by exposing to your adversary the very movement made with the best intent. To meet this emergency do you not want a secret emissary who can go from point to secure information—one who can acco-plish diplomatic interviews without bei suspected as your representative, and wh can contrive movements without their be ing heralded to the reading and gossiping

"I am a woman old enough to be dis-creet, ugly enough not to be noticed, in-telligent enough to sift, compare, and reatelligent enough to sift, compare, and reason, wit enough to evade, wise enough to be silent, and ready enough to report, and if you can or will employ me in this official capacity you will find me faithful, trustworthy and efficient. I can give you the best references in the city and in any part of the country, especially the South. I am a Southern-born woman, familiar with all Southern influences, especially acquainted with carpet bag rule, having been a victim of their oppression in taxation. I am personally acquainted with politicians of both parties; and, having the entrance to all circles, I have an advantage not usual."

of both parties; and, having the entrance to all circles, I have an advantage not usual."

Mr. Bigelow does not state whether this lady was employed. Were she all she claimed to be she might have been useful. But there were multitudes of letters from daughters of Eve of tender sentiments. One who enclosed a postage stamp, so as to insure prompt reply, wrote proffering marriage. She says: "I have had good offers of marriage, but prefer to choose my own husband. The young men have too many 'wild oats' to sow, and are apt to be unsettled. There are exceptions to this as to every other rule. Still, I would much rather marry an elderly gentieman, one who is true and honorable. I am naturally intelligent and well-informed, especially in regard to polltics and business matters. I have thought that I would take advantage of leap year by following Queen Victoria's example and say, 'Will you marry me?' The Bible says 'it is not good for man to be alone,' and 'whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing and obtaineth favor of the Lord.' Even the scripture quotation did not overcome Mr. Tilden's obduracy.

An Indiana young lady of twenty, after proposing, describes herself, and replies to a possible objection to her youth by telling the statesman of Grammercy Park: "You know that it is better to be petted by a young girl than to be fussed at by an old woman, or, worse, a society belle. If I had a photograph of myself I would send it to

MR. TILDEN'S BARREL

you, but if you get a good profile of actress, that will do an well, for every one actress, that will do an well five to contress one of the seal a sequence of these eighteen years old and weigh 126 pounds.

In the STANDARD'S GRAB

"I trust you, sir, as a Democrat,
That you'll not take advantage of that;
But my letter and picture never will show
So no one but you and I shall know.
Now ponder well and study my face;
Can you every bit of my character trace?
Would it not be bilss, by your fireside,
To claim its original as your bride?" the just published life of Samuel J. Tilden,

Mr. Tilden made it a point to preserve all letters and his correspondence during his presidential candidacy was full of curiosities. Mr. Bigelow has done the public a favor in giving it some specimens of the letters he received.

IS OUTSPOKEN

DECLARES MONROE DOCTRINE WAS

NEVER PROPERLY RATIFIED.

It Was Designed to Fit a Particular Line of Cases and Cannot Alter the Law of Nations.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.-An interview with Senator Hill on the Venezuelan question was given out to-night. Senator Hill was asked "whether experts in public law think the Monroe doctrine has given to the United States a special right to intervene between Great Britain and Venezuela in the pending boundary dispute, or assume a protectorate over Spanish-America?" He answered that he had never thought so. "But does not the Monroe doctrine declare that the United States cannot permit any Spanish-American republic on this continent to be oppressed or its destiny con-

trolled by a European state?" "That would not have referred," the Senator said, "to a legitimate dispute such as we or any other government might have to-morrow with a Spanish-American state. It protested against using such a controversy with an intention to increase European political dominion on this hemisphere, or control the destiny of an American state or transfer a colony, like Cuba, to a new European owner, but did not change what was then the law of nations."

"Was not the Monroe declaration to Con gress a guarantee of our intervention, forci-ole, if need be, in behalf of each Spanish-American republic which, in our opinion, was oppressed by a European state?"
"I think not. Not otherwise certainly, than if Chile shall oppress Peru or Mexico shall be unreasonable in dealing with Guatemala. Congress has never affirmed the Monroe doctrine. In 1868 Presiden Johnson projected a treaty with Colombia which was signed, embodying the Monro doctrine, but neither the Colombian Ser ate nor cur own Senate raufied it. Yo remember that when, two years after President Monroe made his declaration, a congress was convened by Bolivia at Panama for the consideration and discussion of an American alliance, to enforce the declaration, there was substantial concurroe doctrine and the men and House, especially the Democrats, including Senator Van Buren, of New York, participating in a long debate that the declaration did not pledge the United States to forever thereafter prevent a European power from interfering with the independence or form of government of a Central Ameri-

can state "Do you think that President Monroe has reputation of having given his name to a rule of conduct by the United States, for which neither he nor Mr. Adams contend-

'Precisely that," the Senator answered 'doctrine' cannot be formulated in a treaty or a statute, but its moral influen treaty or a statute, but its moral influence has been, is and ought to be very great. Discrimination should, however, be made between legitimate disputes and illegitimate purposes behind the disputes, such as imposing by force European political control over the destiny of a reluctant independent Spanish-American State. President Lincoln must have felt that some thirty years ago."

OBITUARY. Paul Fennimore Cooper, Son of the

Famous Novelist. ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.-Paul Fennimore Cooper, the well-known lawyer, died at his residence at 7:30 o'clock this evening, after suffering for six weeks from paralysis. He was the son of James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—James M. Hoyt, LL. D., died here to-night, aged eighty-one. He was at one time one of the leading lawyers of Ohio. For several years prior to 1870 he was president of the Baptist Home Mission Society of America. He was the father of Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis; Colgate Hoyt, of New York, and James H. Hoyt, of this city, one of the candidates for Governor of Ohio. PARIS, April 21.—Pierre Zaccone, a well-known French writer, died to-day at Morlaix, aged seventy-eight. He was the author of a great number of literary works and also wrote several dramas and co

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—Col. Richard H. Schooley died to-night, aged fifty-one. He was United States consul at Port Rowin. Canada, under President Cleveland's first administration. OWENSBORO, Ky., April 21.—Ex-Congressman W. N. Sweeney, the most prominent lawyer of western Kentucky, died suddenly to-day, aged sixty-three. SPRINGFIELD, O., April 21.—Mrs. P. P. Mast, wife of Mayor Mast, expired suddenly to-day of dropsy of the heart.

HOME LIFE COMFORTS.

How Differently American and English Women Solve the Problem. Cassell's Magazine.

Many English people seem to be under the impression that the Americans know little of the comforts of home life, says Miss Elizabeth L. Banks, the author of "Campaigns of Curiosity." Why this is so she cannot understand, for the Americans themselves are firmly convinced that they have solved the problem of how to make home happy. Miss Banks goes on to describe "Some of the Differences Between English and American Homes." Space compels us to confine our extracts to the description of the basement and bedroom. The basement usually contains the kitchen, pantry and store cupboards and the dining room. The scullery, that catch-all of the London residences, is not known. In the larger houses, a part of the cellar, which corresponds to the English basement, is fitted up as a laundry, with every modern convenience. In this room the floor is boarded smoothly over, and one side of the wall is entirely taken up with stationary tubs, each of which has hot and cold water faucets and waste pipe, so that no carrying or emptying of water is processory in the process of washing. In hot and cold water faucets and waste pipe, so that no carrying or emptying of water is necessary in the process of washing. In another part of the room are to be found the patent ironing boards, which, when not in use, may be folded up and put away. A large range with attachments for boiling clothes and heating fiathrons is also a part of the laundry outfit. The furnace, by which the house is heated throughout, is built in the cellar or in the basement.

And then the bedrooms: In America the furnishing of the bedroom is a matter of the first importance. Handsome draperies, pictures plants folding beds, mantel glassfurnishing of the bedroom is a matter of the first importance. Handsome draperies, pictures, plants, folding beds, mantel glasses and cheval glasses and the easiest of chairs turn it into a boudoir where the lady of the house spends much of her time unless she has a private sitting room adjoining. American women have the reputation of living in their bedrooms which is to a certain extent true, because they have a predilection for loose gowns and rocking chairs when they are indoors; and to be always dressed and sitting in the drawing room ready to receive visitors, like their English cousins, would be to them a sort of unbearable martyrdom. The typical London bedroom has none of these temptations to its occupants. Indeed, it is positively ugly, and has so many inconveniences and discomforts as to make it a pity that a happy medium could not be struck between the English and American style. I have noticed that although gas pipes are laid in most of the rooms, quite frequently no fittings are attached, and one is obliged to use candles. The dressing table, which is usually placed directly in the window, may, perhaps, succeed in bringing the rays of light to a correct focus about the mirror, but certainly the back cannot be considered an ornament to the front windows. A Fair Question.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said,
"Ah, indeed. Did you er amass it your-

Chicago Tribune.

hind the Big Rise in Prices.

The Standard Oil Company is engaged now in the most stupendous operation ever undertaken in its career-to take from the pockets of the American people, through the edium of oli, a sum of money the immensity of which is not realized by the mere expression of it in figures; to acquire as part of its possessions the desirable oil-producing territory of the United States, east of the Missouri river, and in so doing to constitute itself supreme and absolute owner of an indispensable lighting and fuel material in this country as it is now dietator of its distribution. Subordinate to the main object is a purpose to wrest heavy profits from advances not alone in the biproducts of oil, but possibly in other properties in which the Standard is interested. There are signs that the gigantic plan will succeed. By the advances made so far in the price of refined oil the Standard has added \$50,000,000 to the value of the product it absolutely owns and will sell to the people. That is to say, that is the Standard's profit, but probably not all that has been made up to this time out of the frenzied advance in crude oil, which, unless the best nformation is incorrect, it has manipulated, The story of the deeply-laid plan to accomplish this result, as developed by the researches of intelligent men in the oil country, is interesting, particularly so to

the large classes in America who must pay

for its success. The oil territory of this country, east of the Mississippi river, so far as developed, underlies part of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and sections of Ohio and Indiana, Virginia and sections of Ohio and Indiana. The quality of the oil in the first-named fields is superior to that of the Ohio and Indiana district. The residuum in refining the latter is capable of only limited uses, while the biproducts of Pennsylvania oil are valuable. Among them long and costly experimentation has developed and perfected aniline dyes, paraffine for candles and for insulating telegraph wires, wax for gums and other commercial articles. Pennsylvania oil always fetches higher prices than Lima oil, as the Ohio product is called. From its beginning the Standard has operated most largely in the Pennsylvania field, chiefly because of the greater profits that were to be made in handling that oil, the biproducts of which are said to be as valuable as the oil itself. The Standard has been the buyer and refiner of the oil. valuable as the oil itself. The Standard has been the buyer and refiner of the oil. Though there are now and have been independent refiners, they are small elements, and the Standard is practically the market to which producers go to sell their oil.

Some geologists, and particularly a school of them led by a Morgantown (W. Va.) professor, within a comparatively few years have found followers to the theory that the presence of oil may be accurately determined by certain rock indications near the surface. There are instances of the theory having been proved, but many of the great producing oil fields have been located by haphazzard. Practically the discoveries are made by men who drill into ground that

their experience and observation induces them to think is "likely." There is as much of a lottery about it as there is in gold mining. DO NOT FURNISH ENOUGH. In consideration of the many chances against striking oil at the end of an expenditure of perhaps thousands of dollars in boring for it, and also because of its apparent disbelief in the soundness of any searching system of searching for the fluid and probably for other reasons, the Standard has left to others the business of drawing oil from the ground, and devoted itself the sea level. Many of the men were frostto controlling the subsequent sale of it. It frequently has purchased wells and leases in territory that was first developed, but its main business has been to refine

but its main business has been to refine crude petroleum purchased at prices fixed by itself. For several years past these have ruled on an average too low to induce as much prospecting as in former times. Excepting the McDonald, Sistersville and Manhattan fields, and perhaps a few others, new territories have not been found for several years. The product of these has been insufficient to keep pace with the demand in the ratio the Standard desires. The figures of the visible supply for a number of years are instructive in this particular. Feb. 28, 1892, the reserve of Eastern oil was 16,600,000 barrels. A year later at the same date it was 11,000,000. In 1894 it had failen to 5,300,000 barrels, and Feb. 28 last the stock was down to 4,900,-000. The production in the Eastern district in 1893 was 30,936,000 barrels. In 1894 it amounted to 20,183,000. The shipments in the same year were 36,000,000 barrels; that is, nearly 5,000,000 in excess of the output. The difference, as is seen, was made up by drafts on the reserve supply. At the close of 1894, estimating the Ohio reserve stock at 20,000,000 barrels and the Pennsylvania reserve, as shown, at about 5,000,000 barrels, the visible supply in the country was down at 20,000,000 barrels and the Pennsylvania, reserve, as shown, at about 5,000,000 barrels, the visible supply in the country was down to approximately 25,000,000 barrels, four-fifths of it not adapted to the most profitable purposes of the Standard. Consumption had overtaken and passed production, in one section at least. It became necessary for the Standard to do something. TO GOBBLE WHAT IT DIDN'T HAVE Close observers of the company say the course it marked out to fit the exigency is clear. The Standard, they say, determined to stimulate production. It set about first to secure all the oil entering into the visible supply, which it did not own already. Probably the total was not large. Jan. 21 producers were surprised to read in various publications a circular signed by Joseph Seep, chief purchasing agent of the Standard, that thereafter the company would disregard the ruling quotations of oil in the speculative markets of Pennsylvania and pay whatever the markets of the world

justified. Some of the producers preferred justified. Some of the producers preferred to store their oil when the circular was issued, and 250,000 barrels were actually stored and certificates issued for them. The majority, however, believing the Standard's then price would be lowered subsequently, hurried their oil into its hands. The effect was what the Standard expected and desired, and soon it owned practically all of the small proportion of the visible supply remaining outside of its tanks when Seep's announcement was made. It had the supply cornered.

supply cornered.

There were men in the oil country who suspected what was intended, but the general public had no thought of it. Therefore, three weeks ago, when oil awoke from a lethargic sleep of three years, and prices on the Pittsburg exchange began mounting skyward there was surprise and intenset from one end of the country to interest from one end of the country to the other. Oil has sold at the highest prices the other. Oil has sold at the highest prices touched in years. The contagion of speculation has spread with great rapidity, but, notwithstanding that, there has not been as heavy a volume of speculation as people at a distance might suppose. There are said to be fewer than 1,000 pipe line certificates outstamding. The Standard has ceased issuing certificates. It is said to have secured part of those outstanding in the slump engineered in the market a few days ago. It is after those remaining—the representatives of the small quantity of oil yet remaining out of the Standard's possession, a quantity too small to cut a figure in the general supply. a quantity too small to cut a figure in the general supply.

Though the methods of the Standard have been in the direction of stamping out speculation, in this instance they have been changed. The market has been pushed up, allowed to slump, and advanced again in the same fashion that would be followed by the manipulators of a corner in grain. The object of the corner in oil has been accomplished, or the best observers of it are mistaken, and Chicago people will realize one phase of it this morning.

Yesterday the Standard sent out notices

people will realize one phase of it this morning.

Yesterday the Standard sent out notices of an advance of 4 cents a gallon on naphtha and 2½ cents on gasoline. That means the prices to jobbers are 11½ and 11 cents, respectively. Both commodities, though largely used, do not concern the public so much as kerosene. Refined oil has advanced to 9 cents in bulk—a rise of 5 cents a gallon since the Standard began to put the screws on its corner in the crude product. As shown before, the total stocks in its hands, counting the Pennsylvania and Ohio supplies, aggregate approximately 25,000,000 barrels. Five cents a gallon on this means \$2.50 a barrel, or \$77,500,000 as representing unseen expenses and contingencies and there remains \$50,000,000 as the profit of the corner that can be counted in one direction. It is not all. Prices of naphtha and gasoline are said to have been boosted, and the quotations of biproducts are all firmer and in some cases have been put up. The returns from these sources, though perhaps cast in the shade by the ransom of a kingdom which is in sight from kerosene, will be large undoubtedly. There are men who do not

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hesitate to say the ultimate profit of the whole scheme will be nearer \$75,000,000 than \$50,000,000.

STIMULATION TO PROSPECTING. The corner has succeeded as to its other object. It has stimulated prospecting vastly. The hills and valleys of Pennsylvanus, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia are being explored by keen-eyed men for signs of oil. They are striking out into Kentucky and entering virgin territory of other States where the presence of oil never has been suspected. Dispatches tell how the Standard agents appear within a few hours Standard agents appear within a few hours at any well which makes a promising strike and straightway present offers for it. The Standard's purchases of territory within the few weeks curing which the excitement has lasted have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is allowing prospectors and speculators to spend their few thousands in drilling and developing. It has no money to spare in taking the chances attached, but it is ready to absorb the new territory, which many believe exists, when it is discovered, as well as the old not yet exhausted. It is in control already of half the Mannington field in West Virginia. It is in the Sistersville and Macdonald countries heavily. It can offer sums that seem dazzling to prospectors, many of whom are dazzling to prospectors, many of whom are comparatively poor men, but which in the aggregate are only a proportion of the money the Standard will gain by advancing

The capital stock of the Standard is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,-000. One of the company's principal purchasing agents recently said every dollar of it was invested in tank cars, vessels, when the company's principal purchasing agents recently said every dollar of it was invested in tank cars, vessels, when the company the company the company that lar of it was invested in tank cars, vessels, pipe lines, refineries, and the equipment of the vast business which encircles the globe. Its prodigious earnings pile up so rapidly, even in normal times, that ways must be found to use the money. Vast investments are made in other properties. The Rockefellers own mines, railroads, industrial and municipal enterprises, either outright or the controlling interest therein. They are said to have \$10,000,000 invested in the iron ore mines of the Lake Superior region. They are big owners in the Cotton-seed Oil Trust and in various other companies, whose stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The story is told panies, whose stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The story is told and believed by many on the Board of Trade that the Standard people are owners of wheat. They own \$17,000,000 of the \$25,-000,000 stock of the Chicago Gas Trust. The prices of all these properties have either advanced or else are held firmly. Most of them have actually risen. In the light of these facts the remarks of John Rockefeller, printed a week or two ago, become interthese facts the remarks of John Rockefeller, printed a week or two ago, become interesting. He said in New York, commenting on the advance in oil, that he believed the activity would extend in other directions and that men of means were disposed to think the general situation had improved. If there was any significance in the statement it can be deduced by anybody.

## OVER SHANDAR PASS

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS SCALE THE SNOW-CLAD HINDOO KOOS

Many of the Men Frost-Bitten and Stricken with Snow-Blindness-The Wild Career of Umra Khan.

Calcutta Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph Advices from Chitral says that Colonel Kelly, with five hundred men from Gilgit, succeeded on April 7 in crossing Shandar Pass, which is twelve thousand feet above

bitten and stricken with snow-blindness. The party are now within sixty miles of Chitral. It is reported that serious defection ex-

ists among the followers of Umra Khan. many of whom are deserting. Kafiristan, the general name of the region in which England is carrying on its current "little war," lies on the southern slopes of the Hindoo Koosh, to the east of Cabul, the Afghan capital, and south of the noted Pampoo, or "Root of the World." The whole district is nominally a part of Afghanistan, but has long maintained a troublous independence. It was the home of the great Akhoond of Swat, whose sway was perhaps more absolute than that of any other ruler the region has ever had, The tribesmen there are the bravest and most warlike of all Central Asia, and they are all afield to meet and fight the invading Englishmen. The wild fanatics of Swat number at least ten thousand fighting men. Then there are the powerful and numerous Yusufzal, said to number 500,000 people, and to be able to bring 22,000 swordsmen into the field. Bajaur has six thousand fighting men, and out of these Umra Khan had formed, at the beginning of the present troubles, a trained force, armed with rifles, of forty thousand men. Another tribe which has long possessed a reputation for turbulence and antipathy to the English, is the Utman Khel, occupying a district west of Swat and north of the Khyber. They can bring five thou-sand fighting men into the field; and again beyond them are the Momands, mustering twenty thousand fighting men, but it is believed that no members of these tribes have taken part in the hostilities, or will be led to do so.

STRANGE ADVENTURES. Umra, the Khan of Jandol, the repulsion of whose invasion of Chitral is the immediate object of the British expedition under Sir Robert Low, is one of the most important of the chiefs on the Indian frontier His life has been during the last fourteen or fifteen years a succession of adventures and hair-breadth escapes, which have gained for him a unique reputation for courage and craft among the flerce and lawless clans of Yaghistan. His exact age is doubtful, but he was probably born about the year 1860. He was the younger son of the hereditary Khan of Jandol of Barwa, one of the four divisions of Bajaur. His father, Aman Khan, died in 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, whereupon Umra Khan deemed it prudent to seek refuge in British territory. He resided for some time with a kinsman in the neighborhood of Peshawur, but the spirit of adventure led him to visit Bagdad, whence he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

wenture led him to visit Bagdad, whence he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

While there he dreamt that he was to be a great chief in his native country, and he returned to Peshawur with the intention of realizing what he considered his destiny. As he was only an individual without tiny. As he was only an individual without any party in his state, he could only accomplish his object by some act of personal daring. He reacned Peshawur in 1881, and succeeded in stealing a Snider rifle and a considerable quantity of ammunition. With this weapon he hastened across the frontier to Jandol and succeeded in secreting himself in the family tower. An opportunity soon presented itself to shoot his unsuspecting brother, the chief An opportunity soon presented itself to shoot his unsuspecting brother, the chief, and when the Khan's followers attempted to avenge his death he shot down several of them. A parley then ensued, and on the intervention of his mother, the widow of Aman Khan, Umra was acclaimed as chief in the place of his brother whom he had slain. Having thus acquired power in an orthodox and so any manner, Umra Khan proceeded to consolidate and extend it.

in an orthodox and so all manner. Umra Khan proceeded to consolidate and extend it.

His first act was to obtain some more of the weapons which had proved so valuable in his own hands, and the thieves of the border learned that they would find him a generous purchaser of any rifles they could steal from the Angio-Indian army. In this manner he soon possessed forty Sniders, and at the same time he raised a small corps of eighty mounted men, which constituted the only cavairy throughout Yaghistan. He continued to add to the number of his force, both horse and foot, until he found himself at the head of a considerable army. So impressed was his neighbor, Mahomed Sharif, Khan of Dir, another of the divisions of Bajaur, by his success and the evidence of his energy that he voluntarily surrendered several of the villages on the Panjkors river; but this did not satisfy the ruler of Jandol, who, in alliance with Mian Gul, the son of Akhoond of Swat, attacked and defeated Mohamed Sharif. He then turned on his ally and inflicted several humiliations on him, and his triumph was all the greater because Mian Gul was assisted by the famous Mushk-f-Alim of Ghumi.

Umra Khan also added to his power by marriage. He married, first, the sister of the Dir chieftain, and then a daughter of the Dir chieftain, and then a daughter of the Dir chieftain, and then a daughter of the Tamous Mehiar of Chitral, Aman-ul-

Mulk. He is consequently the brother-inlaw of the Mehtar who was murdered two
years ago, and on this score claims a voice
in Chitral affairs. In 1887 he connived at
the attempted assassination of the Khan
of Dir, but the plot miscarried, and after
this occurrence the policy of the neighbors
became clearly marked, that of Dir toward
complete dependence on the Ameer of
Afghanistan, and that of Jandol to independence as chief of Yakhistan. That of
Umra Khan proved the more popular and
the more successful. While the Ameer was
engrossed in the campaign with Ishak,
Umra invaded Dir, drove its Khan into
exile and absorbed his territory. After the
annexation of Dir Umra seized Khan and
Asmar, the two remaining divisions of the
Bajaur, but he was compelled to evacuate
the latter in 1892 by an Afghan expedition
under the Ameer's general, Gholam Hyder.
For some time thereafter he kept quiet,
watching the course of events, but maintaining his indpendence of the Ameer.

THE MURDEROUS UL-MULKS.

THE MURDEROUS UL-MULKS. The murder of the Mehtar of Chitral, Afzul-ul-Mulk, in 1893, caused a revolution there and led directly to the present complications. Afzul-ul-Mulk had only a few months before became Mehtar, on the death of his father. While he was consolidating his newly acquired power, his uncle, Shere Afzul, who had been for some time a refugee with the Ameer, was intriguing to turn him out and seize the reins of power. and it was not only the boldness of the scheme he planned, but also the conduct of Afzul since his father's death that insured his success.

This latter, since his accession to power.

had perpetrated a series of crueitles and murders that disturbed the confidence of his most trusted followers. He possessed him-self of the greater part of his father's treasure, and he gave his head men one more month to produce the remainder, after which he would carry out his threat of death on them all were it not forthcoming, and whether or not he was able to prove that it was in their possession. He is well known to have said, "At last I have found out how to make men respect me—that is, kill them."

He put to death all his brothers who had any claim to the throne in a most treacherous and cruel manner, after they had sworn
allegiance to him. Nizam-ul-Muik, however,
escaping to Gilgit. Such as fell under his
displeasure suftered death, paying off old
scores, as it were, and one man, who frequently came to Gilgit with letters, was tortured in a most horrible manner before
being killed. After thus ridding himself of
his enemies and opponents, he said of All
Mardan Shah, ex-mir of Wakhan, refugee
in the Ishkuman, valley of Washn: "There
is only one thing I now wish—that is, to
kill Ali Mardan Shah and eat his flesh." He
gave out that he was far too great a per-

kill Ali Mardan Shah and eat his flesh." He gave out that he was far too great a personage to be seen by his people every day, and that only once in eight days would he hold his durbar.

He organized the court after the most exalted pretensions, appointing ministers with high-sounding titles, which, in a country like Chitral, both limited in area and population, savors of the ridiculous. Indeed, there is much to show that in spite of the strength of character and shrewdness he generally displayed, he was the subject of a homicidal mania, and of the most prenicidal mania a homicidal mania, and of the most pre-tentious vanity. In these countries of the Hindoo Koosh, where even warfare does not entail much loss of life, and where murders are on the whole rare, it is little to be wondered at that the Chitralls began to view a future under Afzul's rule with a to view a future under Afzul's rule with a certain dread and anxiety, and that their condition of mind was ripe for the reception of any well-arranged plot that would result in the destruction of his power and life.

In the meantime Shere Afzul, with a few followers, appeared at the head of Lupku valley, having crossed the Dorah pass on his way from Badakshan; here he strengthened his cause by winning over adherents and killing the headman of the valley, whom, as his most trusted servant, Afzul had appointed Governor of Luku, teiling him that it was unnecessary to watch the Durbands, as the Ameer was so bound by the government of India not to interfere in Chitral that no attempt would be made on his part to invade the country. Then Afzul sent most of his avuilable men and rifles to Kila Darosh, in the lower part of the Chitral valley, where Umra Khan had already seized the fort of Narsat, and seemed to be meditating a further exten-sion of his territory at the expense of the

Now, therefore, was Shere Afzul's oppor-unity. The feeling in the Lutku valley was his favor, the confidence of the Chitrals in Afzul was waning, so marching suddenly on Shoghot, at the mouth of the valley ne took precautions that the news of his ar-rival should not reach Chitral fort-in fact, nis presence in Lutku was unknown in his presence in Lutku was unknown in Afzul; then turning south into the Kunar valley, he marched the few remaining miles to Chitral during the night. Appearing before the gate of the fort in the dark, he found it open, according to a plot arranged with one of Afzul's followers. Going a-tower, his men commenced firing, and, as the frightened inhabitants came out of their houses they were put to death, until their houses they were put to death, until Afzul himself appeared, when he was immediately shot and subsequently cut to pieces with swords, the possession of the fort and country thus becoming that of the hitherto refugee. Both bold in its conception tion and successful in its undertaking, Shere Afzul's cuterprise perhaps, merits admiration. Among his followers were a few Afghans, extremely few, however, and this it was that gave rise to the report that Shere Afzul had seized Chitral with the ald of an Afghan force.

The distance which the British expedi-Peshawur to Chitral is about two hundred miles. The route was first traversed by Pundit Munphool, a native explorer. Another traveler in 1870 went over it, and has

other traveler in 1870 went over it, and has given a full account of it. He first intered the Malakand pass, which the British have now forced, with debouches from the hills almost due north of Peshawur, and which he found an exceedingly easy one of 2,575 feet between adjoining peaks of 6,000 feet to 7,000 feet in altitude. He then reached alliadary the capital of Swat a small toward. Aliadand, the capital of Swat, a small town of three hundred houses. Three days after starting he came to the Swat river, which be describes as a large, rapid stream, which he crossed on a raft. Then he passed over the Lurrum mountains into the Talash disrict, and in two days' time reached the Panjkora river, which he describes as larger than the Swat. At this point Umra Khan's authority commences, and a day's further march will bring the expedition to Miankilla, the capital of his hereditary state of Jandol, which is the largest division of Bajaur. Bajaur.

The journey from Mianlilal to Dir takes four days, and formerly the Bashgali Kafirs, who paid a nominal tribute to Chitral, levied toll on all travelers beyond this place; but Umra Khan put an end to this brigandage by subjugating this branch of the Kafirs. West of Dir is the Lahaori or Lawarai pass, close to peaks of 14,000 feet, which gives access from Dir to the Kumar valley, and which was held in force by Umra Khan. In the Kunar valley itself he fortified the village of Ashreth, at the foot of the Lahaori pass, as well as Birkot and other places.

other places.

The Stupidity of Man. New York Evening Sun. These rare creatures who know a good thing in clothes when they see it are few and far between. The great body of men are aware simply of the distinction between bloomers and bonnets, and are only convinced that a woman is well dressed when they see that she is In slik.

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